

June 15. Moulded.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches long. As before except that the body below the subdorsal lines was thickly granulated with yellow; the caudal horn became green beneath, yellow on the sides, with a black line on the upper side and a black band just below the green tip. The spiracles showed as two blue black lines with white between and a yellowish dot at each end. When disturbed the larvae twitched and jerked from side to side like *abbottii* and *nessus*.

June 20. Moulded.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. As before, except a blue green dorsal line extended from second segment to the horn, the first segment being smoother and greener than any other; and the caudal horn had become pink above and beneath, yellow on the sides and tip, slightly rough. The larvae rested with the head and first three segments thrown back over the abdominal segments, like *myron*.

June 25. The larvae were  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches long. The subdorsal lines had faded, except on the first three and the preanal segments, and had wholly disappeared from the 4th, 5th, and 6th segments. The obliques were much less conspicuous. The caudal horn was shining yellow at the upper end, rough and pink below, short, stout, almost triangular when seen from the front. It was very small in proportion to the size of the larva. The yellow face-lines nearest the median suture could hardly be seen.

June 26. They stopped eating, and their heads and backs turned deep, dull pink.

July 1. Pupated well, the pupae being very strongly marked.

The seven larvae found varied somewhat in color, some being of a very white green instead of the deep yellow green of the first two. Some had but seven obliques instead of eight, and two lost the eighth oblique at the last moult. Three or four had caudal horns green and yellow instead of pink and yellow. Two or three grew to a length of  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

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## SCHISTOCERCA AMERICANA IN NEW ENGLAND.

On Oct. 1st, 1883, I found this species at Wollaston, Mass. No record has ever been made of the capture, for at the time I was not interested in Orthoptera, and did not know the identity of the specimens. It was only recently that an examination by Mr. A. P. Morse of material collected by me years ago revealed the fact of its having been taken at that time.

It was tolerably abundant in one spot on the beach, where it was found among the tall grass below high-tide mark. Not knowing its value at the time, I failed to take more than a single specimen.

A search in the same locality this year failed to reveal any trace of its present existence there, so that it seems probable that it was by some means brought there and gained a temporary foothold. As the locality has been recently built upon to some extent it may have been exterminated by this means.

Frank H. Sprague.

## THE INSECT COLLECTION OF THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The staff of the Department of Insects of the U. S. National Museum has been reorganized as a result of the sad death of the former Honorary Curator, Professor C. V. Riley.

The reorganization has been effected by the appointment of Mr. L. O. Howard, Entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to the position of Honorary Curator of the Department of Insects; of Mr. Wm. H. Ashmead to the position of Custodian of Hymenoptera; and Mr. D. W. Coquillett to the position of Custodian of Diptera. All museum custodians are honorary officers. Mr. M. L. Linell will remain as general assistant to the Honorary Curator.

The Department is at present in excellent working condition. It contains a very great